



At Meeting in Paris

## EEC Ministers Adopt Series Of Common Stands on Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 16 (IHT)—Foreign Ministry officials of the nine European Economic Community nations met here today to adopt a series of common positions on key questions affecting Europe.

The nine ministers, holding one of their periodic meetings on political cooperation, discussed Europe's relations with Greece, aid to Cyprus, the European security conference, cooperation with Arab countries and Portugal.

Tonight, they met to discuss the implementation of plans discussed at the dinner here Saturday night of top leaders of the nine countries.

In respect to Greece, they called today for an early return to democratic rule, which they said would permit Greece to remain a member in the Council of Europe, from which it withdrew in 1969. The Greeks withdrew when it became clear that the council was about to exclude it for what it considered the Greek junta's violations of individual freedoms.

The ministers also debated Greece's future relationship with the EEC itself. The present

Greek government has made it clear that it hopes to achieve full membership in the community within three or four years. EEC sentiment has been that Greece should remain an associate member of the EEC for the time being, with steady economic and political evolution necessary before full membership. The EEC will issue a statement on relations with Greece in Brussels tomorrow.

In respect to Cyprus, the ministers urged an early resumption of peace negotiations and voted a \$5-million project of financial and material aid to Cypriot refugees.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, chairman of the European Community's Council of Ministers, said following today's meeting that the Nine had adopted a series of directives to be submitted during the current session of the European security conference at Geneva. The conference, which resumed this month, has been blocked for some time by lack of agreement on freedom of movement of persons and information between Eastern and Western Europe.

**Basic for Agreement**

A conference source said today that the ministers hoped the directive would become the basis for wider agreement among nations in the Atlantic alliance and eventual acceptance by the Warsaw Pact countries in the security pact.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said that the EEC ministers also had organized the calendar of future meetings as part of the newly established cooperation plans between European and Arab nations. He said that he and the European Commission chairman, François-Xavier Ortoll, would meet with Arab League representatives in Cairo Oct. 20.

The French foreign minister said that the Nine had touched briefly on Portugal and its relationship to Europe in light of the change in government and Portugal's policy of liquidation of its colonial empire.

Newspapers deplored the incident but generally avoided speculating on who could have thrown the grenade on.

**Denied by Palestinians**

The Palestine Liberation Organization office in Paris issued a statement denying it had anything to do with the blast. It cited "tendentious information in certain publications" claiming that the Palestinians were responsible.

Witnesses of the explosion said the grenade-thrower was about 25 years old, of "European" appearance with long hair and wore an old gray jacket.

The grenade was dropped from an upstairs interior level onto the Drugstore's tobacco stand. The explosion wrecked much of the ground floor.

The Drugstore, on the Boulevard St. Germain on the Left Bank, is part of a chain owned by Marcel Bleustein-Blanchet, a prominent Jewish supporter of Israel.

One of his establishments turned down in mysterious circumstances two years ago, but Mr. Bleustein-Blanchet said he had received no threatening communications recently.

**Baltic Maneuvers End**

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—A sea maneuver with the participation of naval units from East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union has ended in the Baltic Sea, the East German news agency said.



### Prediction Follows Schmidt-Gromyko Talks

## Bonn Foresees European Security Accord

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hinted today that he thinks the 35-nation European security conference will conclude within the next few months and be capped by a summit meeting early in 1975.

Mr. Schmidt's comment was significant because it was made immediately after he and other West German officials had concluded two days of talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

At Mr. Gromyko's departure, Mr. Schmidt answered a question about the security conference by saying: "I have the impression that sufficient agreement will be reached by the end of the year or the beginning of next year."

In that event, he added, he would support the Soviet Union's proposal that the conference con-

clude with a formal meeting of the chiefs of the governments of the participating countries. Such a summit has been tentatively planned for Helsinki, where the Security Conference was formally launched by a meeting of foreign ministers in July 1973.

Taking part in the conference's negotiations are 33 European nations, plus the United States and Canada. Their aim is to draw a blueprint for formally ending the cold war and opening the way toward better political, economic and cultural cooperation between East and West.

**Talks Began Down**

During the last year, however, the working sessions in Geneva have bogged down on a number of difficulties. Chief among them have been the Communist Bloc's resistance to Western demands for a freer flow of people, ideas and information between the two parts of Europe.

Another major sticking point has been West Germany's insistence that any statements issued by the conference on the inviolability of existing European frontiers not preclude the possibility of territorial changes through "peaceful means." This is considered essential by Bonn in order to safeguard the option of eventual reunification of Germany.

At his press conference, Mr. Schmidt reaffirmed that the issue of "peaceful change" remains "the decisive German interest" in the talks. But he then put on the record his "impression" that an agreement finally seems in sight.

Another result of Mr. Gromyko's visit, Mr. Schmidt revealed, was his visit to West Germany since he succeeded Mr. Schmidt as head of the German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will visit Moscow from Oct. 23 to Oct. 31.

The visit is regarded as especially important because it will mark the first meeting between the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, and Mr. Schmidt since he succeeded Willy Brandt as head of the Bonn government in May.

**Special Relationship**

As the architect of Bonn's policy of reconciliation with the Communist bloc, Mr. Brandt had achieved a special relationship with Mr. Brezhnev, and the Russians are known to be anxious about how closely Mr. Schmidt plans to follow his predecessor's policies.

Mr. Schmidt has been disturbed by indications that Mr. Schmidt intends to put his first emphasis on Bonn's relations with the United States and the countries of the European Economic Community. The Chancellor, while not opposed to better relations with Eastern Europe, is expected to take a tougher line in negotiating such matters as increased German financial and technological assistance for the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, Mr. Schmidt said today that he thinks his Moscow visit will produce "positive steps forward" in a number of areas affecting West German-Soviet relations. He said that the

two other artists, Yevgeny Rukhin and Alexander Rubin's father, Oscar, were freed after refusing to pay a 20-ruble (\$36.80) fine and insisting on their innocence.

Mr. Rukhin said that the two

jailed Russians had declared a hunger strike to protest their convictions, and he said that he would also fast to protest the actions of the Moscow People's Court.

**U.S. Protests**

In Washington, the State Department said that the United States today protested to the Soviet Union about "the failure of Soviet police to protect American correspondents from manhandling" by the young toughs who seized and harassed the art away from the exhibit site, a muddy, vacant lot.

A newsman, Lynne Olson of the Associated Press, Christopher Wren of The New York Times and Michael Park of the Baltimore Sun were punched, and Russell Jones of the American Broadcasting Co. was manhandled.

The State Department's press officer, Robert Anderson, said at

a news conference that an oral protest was made at the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Moscow, Adolph Duke. Mr. Anderson refused to comment on Soviet action against the art show itself.

The 11 organizers of the show, which included works of two dozen Soviet artists, some of whom have exhibited abroad but not in Russia because they shun "Socialist realism" in their work, said today that they would try to stage another outdoor exhibit at the same vacant lot in two weeks.

They demanded that the government provide proper protection.

The organizers had last week shown Communist party officials the art to be displayed yesterday and were told that the exhibit would be neither encouraged nor forbidden, and that the vacant lot was available.

**Police Look On**

But when the organizers calling their exhibit the Soviet Union's first outdoor autumn art show, began to receive several hundred Russian visitors, foreign diplomats, Western newsmen and curious residents of the area, the young toughs—said by one witness to be police in civilian clothes—broke up the exhibit. They used bulldozers, dump trucks, water-squirting vehicles normally employed in street-cleaning, and their fists. Uniformed police looked on, without intervening, as the visitors fled the violence.

A Russian visitor said: "We got a good example of another kind of socialist realism."

Mathematician Viktor Tepitsin

said that he had been at the show

as a spectator and was hauled to

a nearby police station, where he

was beaten on his head and genera-

lally by security police. He said

that he watched his captors

change from civilian attire into

uniforms and said a bulletin

board notice had ordered all sta-

ffice personnel to report for duty

yesterday in plain clothes.

**Helsinki Visits Finland**

HELSINKI, Sept. 16 (UPI)—

Czechoslovakian Communist party

leader Gustav Husak arrived in

Finland today for a four-day

visit to discuss bilateral issues

with President Urho Kekkonen, including the European security

conference.

**Two Hostages Free in Ha**

(Continued from Page 1)

banners reading "Only Water Is Cheaper Than Milk" and "Without Farmers the State Perishes."

Throughout the Netherlands, thousands of farmers staged large demonstrations but without forming blockades. In most towns the demonstrators handed out free milk, fruit, vegetables and flowers.

Farmers in France set up roadblocks throughout the country with tractors. Two major cities, Strasbourg and Angers, were completely cut off.

The French farmers' union president, Michel Delattre, who coordinated the demonstrations, said: "From Scotland to Sicily, from Brittany to Bavaria, the nine Common Market countries are united in revolt for the first time."

A band of farmers boarded a fast train from Paris to Toulouse and pulled the emergency cord, stopping it in the countryside. They handed out pamphlets, wheat, cheese and candy to passengers, then permitted the train to go on its way.

**Police Move**

Dutch policemen push car away from French Embassy at The Hague.

United Press International

## In Aftermath of Greek Crisis

### Aides Bitter on U.S. Envoy's Rec

By Jim Hoagland

ATHENS, Sept. 16 (UPI)—The departure today of U.S. Ambassador Henry Taft in disgrace has embittered members of the American Embassy and intelligence communities here.

Embassy staff and Central Intelligence Agency members who felt close to Mr. Taft see his removal as part of an effort to shift the blame for the sharp deterioration of Greek-American relations from Washington to the field.

Diplomats who previously seemed to believe Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was privately expressing a new bitterness toward his chief and his top lieutenants over their handling of the Cyprus crisis afterward.

**Seaport Theory**

Mr. Taft's unceremonious recall to Washington and leak to the Washington press corps detailing the alleged unresponsiveness of Mr. Taft and the CIA here to directives from Washington have given rise to the seaport theory.

On Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson denied that Mr. Taft was being used as a scapegoat.

"Foreign Policy," he said, "is formulated in Washington and carried out by our ambassadors and their staffs abroad and this is the way that Greek policy has been carried out in the past few years."

The behind-the-scenes dispute centers on American actions just before and after the Greek coup that deposed Cyprus President Makarios July 15, triggering the Turkish invasion of the island five days later.

Some American officials in Greece are especially incensed by newspaper accounts from Washington that portray Mr. Kissinger and his chief deputy, Joseph Sisco, in a favorable light while suggesting that Mr. Taft, as the embassy's liaison with the now toppled Greek junta, did not act on orders to head off the coup.

The CIA's version of what happened in July is still shrouded by secrecy, but Americans and Greeks involved in those crucial days have talked to friends

in private. It is possible to put together from authoritative sources a version of the pre-coup activity.

This version establishes the coup as having been planned and carried out almost entirely alone by Brig. Gen. Dimitris Ioannidis, the dominant figure in the junta, and Greek Army officers on Cyprus. Gen. Ioannidis' mishandling of the coup and his failure to tell other officers in the junta destroyed his authority and led to the collapse of the junta after the Turkish invasion.

**Artful Deception**

This account also maintains that Gen. Ioannidis artfully deceived the CIA about the coup. The agency is apparently prepared to accept the responsibility for a major intelligence failure, but not for playing any role in the coup or for failing to respond to warnings from Washington.

The agency reportedly was aware that the Greek junta had a plan for deposing Archbishop Makarios. The junta prepared the plan when it seized power in 1967.

New warnings were raised in June after the archbishop demanded that the junta withdraw

## 245 Captives Are Traded By Cypriots

NICOSIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Greek and Turkish Cypriots exchanged 245 sick and wounded prisoners today in the first major release of captives since the island war ended with a cease-

fire.

The Greeks disclosure and their points of view say that this was a response that could have been avoided.

"Many of us here are reasons behind Kissinger toward Greece and don't really like it," an intelligence official said.

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One Suggests Court Test

## Legal Experts Debate Nixon Pardon's Validity

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Two nationally prominent lawyers disagreed yesterday on the validity of the pardon to former President Nixon eight days ago by President Ford. One said that the special prosecutor Jaworski should challenge it in court.

Philip Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School said that he thought the pardon was invalid because there was no conviction.

He said that there is only one really in a position to challenge, one person to with a grand jury, and Mr. Jaworski, Prof. Kurland's authority on the Constitution, stated on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program.

Rep. Lawrence Walsh, a Democrat, said that it was in the national interest to keep President Ford's pardoning powers

as a matter which he uses with greatest discretion at there are times—and it be one—in which his pardoning power is important to the welfare of the country," Mr. Walsh said.

Kurland argued that if it were indicated Mr. Nixon had signed the document, the former president would be compelled to raise the issue of his pardon's validity, coding himself.

### on Pardons, e-President Action Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—John Deat, D-Pa., today repeated the 25th Amendment, which authorizes a vote to fill a vacant vice-presidency, with his appointment to congressional confirmation.

He urged that presidential pardon be banned until an individual is convicted and sentenced to full veterans benefits.

The president had promised congressional leaders of both parties before making his public proclamation.

After the briefing, Republican leaders praised the plan as not being an unconditional amnesty and predicted that congressional action would be mostly favorable.

Deat said that the "pardon of Mr. Nixon 'may meet the Constitution but it violates its spirit.'"

He said that the 25th Amendment, which Mr. Nixon signed last year, Ford has now nominated Rockefeller, "leaves a lot to be desired," open to the possibility of being governed by those who have never been published.

Amendment's repeal, requiring a two-thirds vote of the House and approval by two-thirds of the 50 states, restore the situation in the vice-presidency would be vacated and the speaker of the House would become president if something happened to the executive.

Deat, Sen. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said they would support the plan.

Sen. Mansfield said he had a personal reason for doing so and recounted how in 1918 he had been absent without leave from a Navy base for three hours and had subsequently served 10 days in confinement on bread and water.

Almost all other congressional reaction was mildly favorable.

The few dissenters included Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., Rep. Peter Mitchell, D-Mass., and Rep. Robert Doherty, D-Mass., who thought there should be unconditional amnesty, and Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., who thought that no form of amnesty should have been granted.

Mr. Ford first publicly broached the subject of amnesty in a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago on Aug. 19. The speech drew bitter criticism from the veterans' groups and from members of Congress.

The announcement of details of the plan has been delayed for a month while the Pentagon, Justice Department and the White House ironed out the details.

The President said that draft evaders and deserters who had fled to other countries would have a 15-day grace period before they had to report to the appropriate authorities.

He also said that the board would not consider applications after the Jan. 31 cutoff date and that he hoped that the board would be able to finish its review of the cases within a year.

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Associated Press  
Indians Dennis Banks (left) and Russell Means at recent rally in St. Paul, Minn.

### Denies 2 Defendants Acquittal

## Judge Dismisses Wounded Knee Charges

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16 (AP).—A federal judge today dismissed all five felony charges against two American Indian Movement leaders charged in the Wounded Knee, S.D., take-over last year. But he denied a motion for acquittal that would have set the defendants, Russell Means and Dennis Banks, free from further prosecution.

U.S. District Judge Fred Nichol cited "government misconduct" in dismissing the charges—three counts of assault, one of theft and one of conspiracy—against Mr. Banks, 42, and Mr. Means, 35. He renewed earlier criticism of the FBI and said that Assistant U.S. Attorney R.D. Hurd had

deceived him about a government witness.

Judge Nichol's ruling—which the prosecution can appeal within seven days—ended an often-tumultuous eight-month trial stemming from the 71-day armed occupation of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Village that began Feb. 21, 1973.

In April, Judge Nichol issued a finding that the government illegally tapped a phone at Wounded Knee and said at the time that he was almost at the brink of dismissal.

### Over the Brink'

"I have been shayed over the brink," he said today.

His ruling was made on a defense motion filed Saturday and claiming new government misconduct. It was issued shortly after Mr. Hurd, acting on instructions from the Justice Department in Washington, refused to agree to an 11-member jury when a doctor reported that a juror who became ill on Friday would not be able to continue. Mr. Hurd had called the juror, Mr. Therese Cherrill, 53, the most prone to convict.

Defense attorney William Kunstler told the throng: "I think today was a blow for

### Official in Senate Hits Indecision In Ford's Conduct

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Senate majority whip Robert Byrd, D-W., Va., said today that there are indications that President Ford "may lack the decisiveness" needed to cope with the nation's problems, especially its economic woes.

He charged in a speech to Southern Democratic chairman that Mr. Ford's pardon of former President Nixon shows he "has missed the whole point of Watergate" and the nationwide disillusionment in respect to government and the constitutional system.

Sen. Byrd said he believes "Mr. Ford to be a decent guy, but it will take more than that to make the country run."

He charged that "America is in an economic mess" and it needs the kind of leadership that can turn us around, away from the direction in which we are going, away from growing unemployment and skyrocketing prices and away from economic catastrophe."

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## Cultural Counter-Revolution

Mobs have been out in Kanawha County, W. Va.; schools have been closed, and men beaten. It is an uprising with curious overtones—class friction, strikes with economic implications, a governor who refuses to send in state police. But the fundamental drive comes from an effort to ban textbooks which part of the local population believes are godless, revolutionary and obscene. It is, in fact, a cultural counter-revolution.

Outside Moscow, an open-air display of art that does not conform to Soviet standards was disrupted by bulldozers and trucks spouting water, by gangs that roughed up participants, including newspapermen and women. It was aided also by police, who stood by while the assault went on—and then arrested several who had been assaulted. As in Kanawha County, there are overtones—it is still unclear just who precipitated the clash, and the reason given for it is that the vacant lot on which the art display took place (and where permission for it had apparently already been given by the proper authorities) was to be suddenly converted into a "people's park." But also as in Kanawha County, the basic motive was clearly cultural counter-revolution.

There are differences in the two cases, of course. The emotion in West Virginia was probably real enough, and spontaneous enough to explain, although not to justify, the outbreaks. Fundamentalist Christianity has created other phenomena in the United States—such as laws banning the teaching

of evolution, which set off the famous Scopes trial in Tennessee a generation ago. And all parents are acutely sensitive about their children's schooling, as the long battle over busing, which is producing rioting in Boston, makes manifest.

But what the Kanawha demonstrators want banned from their schools is at least openly available elsewhere in the United States, including many of its educational institutions. This is hardly true of what falls under the ban of Soviet regulations on art. There the cultural counter-revolution has been institutionalized and given government sanction, making it as difficult to follow Picasso's techniques there as to quote Confucius in China today.

The cultural counter-revolution has its ironies, of course. Probably the "creakers" of Kanawha County would be just as allergic to abstract art as a Moscow commissar—but the creeper would consider such art as inspired by Red revolution, just as their fundamentalist preachers consistently ignore most of the social implications of the doctrines they teach. But it is easier to argue back to a cultural opponent in the United States than to take issue with party dogmas in Moscow or Peking. It may be that there is too little unity in the American diversity at times; it is certain that there is too little diversity in the Communist unity of the Soviet Union and China. Bulldozers, after all, are clumsy instruments with which to shape the mind and skill of the artist—or the spirits of those who are moved by art.

## A New Look at Cuba

A new American relationship with Cuba is now being formed. This is happening chiefly as a result of Richard Nixon's resignation. He had a personal thing about Fidel Castro; or rather, Bebe Rebozo, who had a personal thing about Fidel Castro, apparently influenced Mr. Nixon on this issue. It was a frivolous way for a great power to make foreign policy, but there it was. Fidel Castro, one should add, did not exactly consider Richard Nixon his favorite international statesman either. Whenever the former president's name was printed in the Havana press, the "X" was replaced with a swastika.

Whether it was Mr. Castro's intent from the beginning to make Cuba a socialist state and an ally of Moscow, or whether Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy gave him no alternative, remains a matter of lively historical debate. Regardless of that, American policy, which was meant to bring disaster upon Castro's Cuba, has been a disaster for the United States. The anomaly of Washington's dealing with Moscow and Peking but not Havana has been widely remarked. But the disaster aspect has not.

Fidel Castro was not weakened but strengthened by American pressure: His 15-year tenure is pretty good evidence. Moscow was not excluded from the Caribbean but brought in evidently to stay. Socialism in Latin America was not discredited. Cuba has become a "socialist showcase," in the words of a recent Senate Foreign Relations staff report. The United States launched the Alliance for Progress to counteract the impact of socialism in Cuba but throughout Latin America the alliance is at best lagging and only in Cuba have the basic social goals of the alliance been attained. Nor does the totalitarian aspect of Communism in Cuba look so destructive in the light cast from Chile and Brazil.

Only the right-wing military regimes in Latin America—regimes which allow no play to leftists at home—are not yet ready to find a way to make up with Cuba, and even some of those regimes can be expected to come around, if not to placate their domestic lefts, then to do business. Sugar, Cuba's main export, has gone up in price from two

cents a pound to 38 cents in the last six years and, while commitments to Moscow and inflation keep Havana from capturing the full measure of this increase, its benefits remain substantial.

Cuba is not so prosperous, however, that it is indifferent to its neighbors' policies. For economic as well as political reasons, it would like the OAS to lift its 1964 sanctions on trade, and it wants the United States to lift the trade blockade it imposed unilaterally in 1961. The United States, of course, has large nationalization claims pending against Cuba—claims which Mr. Castro had no reason to satisfy while overall relations were bad. This is but one of several difficult bilateral issues. Indeed, the bitter history and complicated nature of Cuban-American relations make it unlikely that formal reconciliation, once undertaken, will be attained soon.

When the United States put an exile ashore at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, the Organization of American States—ostensibly the hemisphere's impartial watchdog—did nothing. But later when a cache of Cuban arms (but no Cubans) was found on a beach in Venezuela, the OAS kicked Cuba out. You have only to note this double standard applied in the OAS—a result of the United States' leverage in that body—to understand how unreal it is to discuss the Cuba question in terms of Cuba's possible return to the OAS.

It was the OAS which formally voted sanctions against Havana, and so, in a procedural sense, it is the OAS which must now remove those sanctions. But Fidel Castro can hardly be faulted for his lack of interest or for the contempt in which he holds the organization. He has long maintained it was merely the instrument by which the United States exercised its influence in Latin America and, though he is not so right in the 1970s as he was in the 1960s, he is not so wrong either. Even without Cuba, other Latin states were questioning the old ways of the OAS. So it is not merely a new American tie with Cuba that is being formed. The whole pattern of association in the Americas is under review.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The 'Supper Summit'

What could give Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes of succeeding where his predecessors failed in the ambience in relations between Europeans?

Last year in Copenhagen the atmosphere was very bad with Georges Pompidou, like General de Gaulle before him, giving his partners the impression that he was forcing them to the Turkish-occupied zone.

One shadow hangs over the present picture: The persistent uncertainty of the English position. Is Great Britain going to sink in its corner or even resign just as Europe is about to become a club? That

would be a paradox for the mother of all clubs.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Humanitarianism in Cyprus

The truly humanitarian solution in Cyprus would be for both Greek and Turkish Cypriots to return to their original homes under United Nations protection, and for this protection to be given too for the Greek Cypriot population which has remained in the Turkish-occupied zone.

Only when all those displaced have been given the chance to go home in safety can voluntary migration be fairly allowed.

—From *The Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1899

LONDON—The city editor of the "Evening News" writes that the South African crisis is recognized to have reached an acute point, and that the Stock Exchange is inclined to think that there will be war. Generally, it is felt that the Boer's attitude is always negative or inconclusive and consequently the British Government is free to formulate and to demand its own proposals.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1824

NEW YORK—It is now becoming more and more apparent every day that women are taking and will take a much more prominent part in the national and state political campaigns this year than ever before. It is now accepted that this fact is not just true for this year but will be true for all the future campaigns to come. The female voter will be a determining factor in the future.



'Cover-Up of the Cover-Up.'

## The Nixon Papers Giveaway

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The controversy over the pardon has until just now kept attention away from a related matter: The agreement made with Richard Nixon on the handling of the papers and tapes accumulated while he was in the White House. It is an astonishing

when Nixon left, President Ford and his government had custody of the materials. Nixon had a claim of title in due course, but in the meantime officials could get at the files in the White House when the agreement to give Nixon custody was suddenly sprung on them.

Now those necessary rights of official control and access have been virtually abandoned. They were given away by those who negotiated the agreement, supposedly on behalf of the United States. Consider these extraordinary provisions:

1. The government agrees to provide secure storage space for the materials near San Clemente, Calif., at public expense. But no one can enter the storage area without the personal approval of Nixon, who will have a key "essential for access" given to him "as long as custodian of the materials."

2. Another key will also be needed to get into the area. It will be held by the archivist of the United States, or his designee, but the agreement gives them no clear right to enter the space, not even to watch what Nixon may do there. Any request for access must be to the archivist, even by officials, "shall be referred" to Nixon.

3. Nixon agrees to produce items in response to court subpoenas, subject to any claims of privilege he may make. This is, of course, no concession, since he would have to respond to subpoenas no matter what any agreement said. The limitation of assured official access to what can be gained by subpoena is in fact a severe restriction on the rights of the Watergate special prosecutor. He was originally asked cooperation in access to relevant White House documents without the need for court action.

4. If a subpoena is issued for certain documents or tapes, Nixon would presumably look for them in the files. If he then reports that he cannot find them, there is no provision for an independent search or supervision by any third party.

5. A special provision for the White House tapes says that all of them shall be destroyed at the time of Nixon's death or on Sept. 1, 1984, "which ever event shall first occur." That means that if Nixon were to die next week, the tapes would be destroyed even though some were essential to pending criminal cases. After Sept. 1, 1979, he may order any specific tapes destroyed.

### Frustation

By such provisions, Nixon could achieve in disgrace what he could not in office—the frustration of the special prosecution force. For it needs access to the Nixon White House file not only for the forthcoming cover-up prosecution

and other cases but for the final report that it must make to Congress.

Some information on the crimes and abuses of power that most deeply concern the public may be found only in those Nixon files. There are, for example, the attempts to misuse the Internal Revenue Service, the secret wire-tapping and the activities of "the plumbers."

The prosecutors had requests for specific materials pending with the Ford White House when the agreement to give Nixon custody was suddenly sprung on them.

In sum, that agreement on the Nixon files is about as evenhanded as one negotiated between victor and vanquished—with the United States in the posture of vanquished. And the way it was arranged is just as scandalous as the terms.

### No Consultation

No Justice Department lawyer played any part in the business, or even saw the document before it was approved. The negotiator for the United States was a private lawyer of no great repute, Benton Becker, whom

Ford happens to know. The special prosecutor's office had made clear that it wanted to be consulted on the terms. It was not.

The agreement took the form of a letter of proposal for Nixon dated Sept. 6. It was signed and accepted, the very next day by the administrator of the General Services Administration, Arthur Sampson. That is the same Sampson who was appointed by Nixon, who approved the spending of \$17 million in government funds at Nixon's houses and who last week told Congress that Nixon should now be given large sums so he can maintain a creative presence as an advisor in national and international life."

The whole affair raises deep

questions about what kind of legal advice Ford has had. But the immediate problem is the agreement. It is one so contemptuous of the national interest, and perhaps even in violation of the law, dealing with presidential libraries, that Ford should now declare it void. If the President does not act, Congress has the plain power and duty to vindicate the public interest in these public materials.

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## Communists on the March

By Victor Zorza

THE Communists are on the march across southern Europe, not to the revolutionary barricades but into government coalitions that could give them a share of power in a wide Mediterranean belt stretching from Greece through Italy, France and Spain into Portugal.

The overthrow of the dictatorships has already given the Communists an important role in the Portuguese coalition and a potential role in Greece, where the party is emerging from the underground. In Spain the impending demise of the Franco regime has made the Communists open their arms wide for a coalition embracement.

In France the Communists will hold next month an "extraordinary" congress to give them an image that would convert the 40 per cent of the vote which the Socialist-Communist alliance won in the last election into a majority of votes in the next.

In Italy, the Communists are willing to take as it were a deal with Washington, to assure it that they would do no harm to the cohesion of NATO, in exchange for the United States' acquiescence in the Communist party's participation in the coalition.

In all these countries the Communist drive to power is taking place against a background of social and political instability such as Europe has not seen for a long time. The closest parallel is with the aftermath of World War II, when the Communists did get into coalition governments in France and Italy and into a civil war in Greece. Now the corrective effects of inflation, the structural weaknesses uncovered by the energy crisis, the impact of labor unrest and of balance of payments problems are imposing on the political system new strains which could lead to the realignment of forces within it.

Different as the conditions are in each of the five countries of the Mediterranean belt, the participation of Italian Communists in a successful coalition government bent on internal reform and working for the gradual adjustment of external alliances would show to the other Communist parties what can be done.

The French Communist party, which for so many years looked askance at the Italian comrades' opportunist ways, has gradually changed many of its policies in ways first explored by the Italians. The draft program for next month's French congress provides a promise to work for the restoration of political stability which could be very important for Europe in the difficult times that lie ahead.

But the distance which the West European Communist parties are putting between themselves and the Soviet model of socialism is gaining them increas-

## Peter Lennon

### From London:

In the election, inflation the issue, and the immediate problems are low productivity and poor investment in industry...

LONDON—There is something morbidly fascinating about a general election campaign in a country like Britain, which is chronically ailing. This is because of the discrepancy between the flatulent, optimistic promises of a panacea from those seeking office, and the voters' foreknowledge that the rules of the game are such that once in power the politicians must go easy on the cure. The balance between the sickly poor and the healthy rich cannot be radically and dramatically altered.

This is particularly true of a country like this which exhibits, even in the most extreme situations, a passion for "moderation" which is positively irrational.

Interestingly enough, this characteristic of domestic politics is one which Britain has never had any difficulty shedding in its colonial confrontations.

Moderation as an alternative to violent solutions is something we all favor. But moderation here frequently means an unwillingness to move but very gradually and very circumspectly from traditional methods even when faced with new and urgent problems.

Another cause of a sense of unease is that while everybody is campaigning in top gear the Prime Minister has not yet called an election.

So conditioned is everyone to this unreal campaign that the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the body which sees to it that Sigmund Freud's lugubrious grandson, Clement, Liberal MP, does not do his television dog food commercials during an election, have just banned a documentary dealing with impoverished coal miners, 40-year-old Lancashire slums and underpaid teachers, due to go out today, Tuesday. They ruled it "unsuitable for the general election period." But this is not yet the general election period.

### Grim Figures

However, it is certain that polling day must be before October 11, the day the next grim trade figures are published.

Only last March Britain went to the polls in an atmosphere of doom and disaster. The nation was reduced to a three-day working week, the miners were on strike. The result was a minority Labor government.

Inflation is the issue, and the immediate problems are low productivity and poor investment in industry. The strategies of the three main parties are, broadly speaking, these:

Edward Heath, leading the Con-

servative (Tory) party, method which helped prosperity, encouraging investment by showing the tax, considerate of the rich. This can be done at the expense of the poor. And Mr. Heath's series of confrontations with trade unions discovered like France, here they are organized and too powerful. Conservative party at much the same approach to inflation, which is positively irrational.

The Labor party is led and inspired by their minister, Tony Benn, majority state holding key sectors so that decisions will be in of the state. Without position they are going to be nationalized or controlled. But to Mr. Benn's more ambitions for wider nationalization.

Ten days ago the Labor party won a serious tactical when the trade unions on a "social contract" basis. This is in effect voluntary wage restraint unions, thus temporarily reducing the fear of strike demands. The archit social contract was J leader of the Transport Workers Union, who nearly scuttled it. Scanlon, leader of the Unite of Workers whose men, a multi-national company, Ford, could see little in wage restraint when to the company were forced to leave the C for factors abroad. In of getting the Labor Scanlon gave in at moment.

The Liberal party, a spectacular gains in the election after years of obscurity, strikes which we saw so British: "moderation," nationalization as while it divides the C for implementing social policies. But trotting center at a time of it has no very strategy to offer.

Finally there is a fringe of the middle class, exemplified by the former NATO Gen. Sir Walter Walker, solution for inflation the boundaries respect the steps of the case he identifies the misbehaving proletarian strikers.

This is another remarkably similar relationship to money. When they can't get it, they tend to one else because they really got it straight functions. In this case the energy crisis and inflation made to Britain and its allies. The Spaniards replied that they were only using a formula favored by the Italians and endorsed by a number of other European Communist parties at their conference in Brussels earlier this year.

What the prospect of coalition is doing for the Communist parties of the Mediterranean belt is to concentrate their minds on the attractions—and responsibilities—of political power. They are beginning to recognize the need for political alliances that would be both lasting and creditable, which means that they have to adjust their own policies to what their alliance partners, and the voters of their countries, would find acceptable.

The indications are that this adjustment is proceeding apace, though at different rates in different countries, and that its results will not be long in coming.

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Mr. Zorza, whose widely syndicated column will appear in the Herald Tribune, teaches at the Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. He is now traveling in Europe

## x-Envoy Says Allende Rebuffed U.S. 'Soft Line'

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The late Salvador Allende's year as president of Chile, United States pursued "an ordinarily soft line" and to develop a "modus vivendi" with his leftist government, according to former Ambassador Edward Korry.

Korry says that when Mr. Allende reneged on an agreement "proceeded to break almost his assurance he had volunteered the inescapable consequences of provoking American fury" saying that it could lead to the blocking of international flights. That was in September, about a month before Mr. Allende's assignment to Santiago.

back up testimony he gave to a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, Mr. Korry says that when Mr. Allende regime. He said in the recent disputes over activities in Chile, his 1973 memory has been impugned as being potentially misleading.

### No Hard Line

Korry, who was ambassador October, 1967, through October, 1971, told the subcommittee: "United States did not seek to subvert influence a member of the Chilean press at any time in the

entire four years of my stay. No hard line toward Chile was carried out at any time."

In an interview with The New York Times Thursday, he said that since his own period as ambassador was concerned, "I stand by that statement unconditionally." In his use of the word "influence," Mr. Korry said, he meant to deny any attempt to "influence in the sense of bribery."

Mr. Allende won a plurality in a three-way presidential election on Sept. 4, 1970. He was confirmed as president by the Chilean

Congress on Oct. 24 and was inaugurated on Nov. 3 of that year. In October, 1971, Mr. Korry was succeeded as ambassador by Nathaniel Davis, who was still serving when a military coup led to Mr. Allende's ouster and death in September of last year.

Now a writer and consultant, Mr. Korry, 52, was interviewed at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., after disclosures of congressional testimony that had been given in April by William Colby, director of central intelligence.

Mr. Colby reportedly testified

### Soviet Yen for Medals Reaches Heroic Proportions, Pravda Says

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP).—Soviet citizens have traditionally

tended to wear their pride on their coat lapels, but the custom of issuing pins for every honor, landmark and event seems to be getting out of hand.

Vast sums of money are being wasted on souvenir pins that either celebrate trivia or misrepresent the wearer as a hero, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

"The issuance of these badges is growing catastrophically," said the article by L. Shatunovsky.

As an example of the abuse, he told of a Moscow boy seen wearing on his lapel a gleaming star that looked like a war hero's medal. On inspection, it

turned out to be a souvenir badge celebrating the 30th anniversary of a Siberian kennel club. The boy had bought it at the local tobacco store.

During the last 15 months 15 million badges—honoring factories and stores, sports events, anniversaries and memorials—were produced at a cost of 3.4 million rubles (\$4.6 million).

The article singled out for ridicule the issuance of badges for such events as the annual regional barbers' meeting and the third anniversary of the construction of a water tower.

Pravda told of an award issued by a sanitation workers union for its "best plumber"—a silver lapel badge in the shape of a toilet seat.

### Vienna Seeks New Camp Site

## Transit of Soviet Jews Still a Problem

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—"We got along against these people," Annaliese Ruschke, a 15-year-old housewife, said in beginning a discussion about her new neighbors.

Indeed, they appear to be harmless enough, these Soviet Jews who arrive almost every morning aboard the Chopin Express on their way to a new life in Israel.

They make no fuss, and a few dozen arrive at a

ut they have stirred up a controversy in Austria, particularly since last September, when a guerrilla hijacked a train carrying refugees in a dramatic effort to force Austria to curtail its transit of the Jewish emigration to Israel. That incident prompted Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to close down the transit camp at Schoenbrunn Castle. Mr. Kreisky was undoubtedly motivated in part by the fact that the Jewish Agency, which ran the camp, provided its security arrangements and effects was operating a state in a state. Since then, Mr. Kreisky has been searching for a better solution while pledging that Austria would not abandon the Soviet temporary solution was to

### ave of Terror its Argentina; Persons Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A man tentatively identified as a former provincial vice-governor was among four persons killed in a wave of bombings and terrorist acts today, the 19th anniversary of the coup that overthrew the late President Juan Domingo Peron in 1955.

More than 50 bombings were reported in Buenos Aires and at four other cities throughout the night, police spokesman said. Two were forced out of a car on a stretch of road 36 miles north of Buenos Aires and murdered by volleys of machine-gun and shotgun blasts.

A spokesman said a preliminary identification listed one of the victims as Attilio Lopez, a former vice-governor of Jujuy Province who was forced to resign in March along with Governor during a confrontation the police and armed rightists.

The bombings were set off at various points of foreign and other foreign concerns, nine banks and on street corners.

### Orchonoi, Karpov Begin With Draw

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Orchonoi, 43, and Anatoly Karpov, 23, declared a draw to start the first game of their 12-round play in the world's challenge.

Orchonoi, playing white, lost initiative and a one-point advantage that he had established in the game against his Russian. Running out of time, he proposed the draw on the 37th move. Karpov, had a 20-minute time advantage but few possibilities of losing his game, accepted.

Orchonoi used the English match series. The winner of the series will challenge American Bobby Fischer for the world

transients from anti-Israel terrorists. A 10-foot-high concrete wall was built around the grounds, and rolls of barbed wire were spun out between the wall and a wire fence which marked the perimeter. Federal police, armed with automatic weapons, patrolled the place.

The problem was that the mini-fortress is next to a new high-rise apartment project, only 30 feet from the nearest building. Mrs. Ruschke lives there, and her three young children have had to pass by the guards and barbed wire on their way to kindergarten. The men living in the project have been checked on their way home from late evening beer sessions.

### Protests Organized

Protests were organized by residents of the project. Authorities removed the barbed wire, but the concession did not quell the outrage of the transit camp's neighbors.

"The mothers were shocked,

and we have 15,000 children in this region," said Mrs. Ruschke's husband, Ernst. "They feared their children would be taken as hostages or that something worse could happen to them."

Beatriz Fichtberg, a 23-year-old mechanic's wife with two young children, reflected the community's feelings: "I wasn't anxious for myself, but for the children."

The Fichtbergs moved into their apartment four weeks ago, after years of living with their in-laws. At first, they had no idea what was happening to the old convent, just outside their kitchen window.

"We thought they were building a new kindergarten," she said.

Like many Austrians, she was somewhat resentful of the international debate over the use of Austria as a transit point for emigrating Soviet Jews. About 72,000 passed through from 1971 through 1973. "Other countries have not been so generous as we have, and yet we get all the blame," she said.

Highly embarrassed by the fuss,

the Austrian government gingerly sidestepped the whole issue.

It was put in the hands of the Red Cross and Vienna's mayor, Leopold Gratz.

### Minimize the Risk'

Mr. Gratz realized the blunder which had been made. "We will definitely continue to give aid and shelter to the Jewish emigrants," he said, "but we will move the transit camp to a safer place to minimize the risk to the population."

Other officials here openly admitted that it was a mistake to put "barbed wire and machine pistols in the middle of a residential district."

City officials and Red Cross representatives are to meet Monday to decide upon a new site for the transit camp. There are several possibilities, a city official said. But the sites were being kept secret so as not to encourage property speculation.

© Los Angeles Times.

### Bourguiba Acclaimed As President for Life

MONASTIR, Tunisia, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The ruling Socialist Democratic party has acclaimed President Habib Bourguiba, 71, as head of state for life, although the official designation must await a constitutional amendment.

"It is the best thanks I have ever received," Mr. Bourguiba said as 600 delegates to the party congress stood for five minutes, chanting "Bourguiba for life," after passing the resolution by acclamation.

### Aden-Bonn Relations

BEIRUT, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Southern Yemen and West Germany have agreed to resume normal diplomatic relations, the Iraq news agency said today. Relations were broken by Southern Yemen in 1969.

Congress on Oct. 24 and was inaugurated on Nov. 3 of that year. In October, 1971, Mr. Korry was succeeded as ambassador by Nathaniel Davis, who was still serving when a military coup led to Mr. Allende's ouster and death in September of last year.

Now a writer and consultant, Mr. Korry, 52, was interviewed at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., after disclosures of congressional testimony that had been given in April by William Colby, director of central intelligence.

Mr. Colby reportedly testified



Associated Press  
Wreckage of Air Vietnam Boeing 727 after it exploded in air and crashed.

## Nigerian Chief Says Chou Has Had Surgery

HONG KONG, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai, 76, today was reported to be recovering from an operation after a state visit to China, which ended yesterday.

The Nigerian head of state, Yakubu Gowon, told newsmen

here that he had been told of Mr. Chou's operation by Chinese officials in Peking during his state visit to China, which ended yesterday.

But Gen. Gowon, talking informally at a press reception, was unable to provide details of what surgery the Premier had undergone or its exact timing.

Mr. Chou has not been seen in public since a Peking reception nearly seven weeks ago, when he was reported to have appeared pale and less vigorous than usual. He was known to have been in the hospital only a few days earlier due to a heart attack he had suffered in June.

### Mao's Health

Gen. Gowon described the health of the Nigerian head of state—the sixth African leader to visit Peking this year—also held talks with Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien and other Chinese officials.

He praised Mr. Mao for his grasp of world and African affairs, saying he hoped that he could be as alert at the same age.

### Opium Gum Process Restricted in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 16 (AP).—

Poppy farmers will not be allowed to extract the opium gum from poppy pods when they resume cultivation next month after a two-year ban on the crop, Premier Bulent Ecevit has announced.

He said that about 7,000 farmers were involved in the strike.

He said that cross-Channel ferry services to England were cut by half from Calais, Dieppe, Dunkirk and Le Havre and added: "English sailors operating the same services have agreed not to put on any additional boats."

The sympathy strike threatened severe disruption of the 400-ship French merchant fleet around the world.

A spokesman for the Com-

manded General Labor Con-

federation (CGT), which was

among the initiators of the walk-

out, said: "Our strike call was

massively followed and there were only 8 to 10 per cent who de-

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## MUSIC IN ISRAEL

Artur Rubinstein  
And the Competition

By Paul Moor

JERUSALEM (IHT).—Commenting on the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Master Competition just concluded here, Rubinstein himself, who served as honorary president, said: "Never, never, never—write it three times, please—have I met such a concentration of talents before. Every one, at a lesser contest, would easily have won first prize." Well, maybe. The competition did include some highly promising talents, but it took one decided, fulminant jury session to get some of them even included among the finalists.

To get the most important facts onto the record, first the distinguished international jury awarded first prize to Emmanuel Ax, born 25 years ago in Lvov, in the Ukraine, taken to America during childhood, currently a Juilliard student of Mieczyslaw Mikusinski. Ax led the balloting in all three rounds, and his prize has given him an invaluable launching, including two Carnegie Hall appearances, a recording contract, and debuts with a whole handful of the world's leading orchestras.

Eugenio Indic, 27, who won sec-

## Beethoven Prize

BONN, Sept. 16 (AP).—The late Italian composer Bruno Maderna has been awarded the 1974 Beethoven Prize of the city of Bonn for his orchestral work "Aura." The prize is worth \$6,000. Maderna died last November in Darmstadt, West Germany.

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Artur Rubinstein

... dominated as usual

effect on the jury after that. Had Rubinstein not interceded, this competition (the brainchild of Jacob Bistrizki, who organized it expertly just as he used to organize the Chopin competition in Warsaw) could have turned into a self-destructive scandal.

Emmanuel Ax, to whose career this prize has given a jet-assisted takeoff, can face the future with assurance. The other winners, to a quite unfair extent, will still have to struggle and fight. Note their names. Try to hear them. They deserve it, especially Eugenie Indic, whom extraordinary tension and fatigue caused to suffer not one but two most uncharacteristic memory blocks in the final round. Rubinstein might well have had Indic in mind when he said here, "My heart bleeds for the losers, but there is no solution to that problem, as there have to be winners. We agree that the nerves are an important part of an artist's constitution and that quite a few great talents do not win at contests because of the loss of composure."

Winners Perform

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (AP).—All four prize-winners in the first Artur Rubinstein International Piano Competition performed here yesterday with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Gary Bertini.

## MUSIC IN LONDON

## An Ebullient Rostropovich

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 16 (IHT).—The way in which a musical year nowadays dispenses with seasonal intervals was strikingly illustrated this past weekend with the final concert of the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night and the reopening of the Royal Festival Hall for the 1974-75 season by the New Philharmonic Orchestra yesterday.

This reopening turned out to be quite an occasion, what with Mstislav Rostropovich, now resident in London, making his British debut as conductor, and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, on hand to give an intensely characterized account of Tatiana's "Letter Scene" from "Eugene Onegin." Rostropovich played the cello, too, the recently exhumed Haydn Concerto in G. Only his pianist daughter, Lena, was missing to complete a family affair.

Rostropovich is a joyously

extravert, ebullient and sometimes extravagant personality and musician. His sheer enjoyment of music making, and his fervent affection for whatever music is his concern at the moment are both contagious and compelling, even when, as happens from time to time, he lets his enthusiasm get the better of him.

He vividly conceived reading of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" was a case in point, resulting in a performance more remarkable for grandly imagined episodes than for tidiness of the whole either in plan or in execution. This was a performance of almost Stokowski's vision, although hardly of Stokowski's

reputation.

There were several occasions throughout the program when Rostropovich's exuberance prompted him to tempt that were simply too fast, too hard-driven, first in the opening overture to Rossini's "La Scala di Sete,"

again in the last movement of the Haydn concerto, and once again in the allegro con grazia of the symphony, which lost most of its grace in the rush.

The loveliest, if not the most

exciting, orchestra playing of the

Mstislav Rostropovich, who made his British debut as a conductor.

W.A.



evening came in the concerto, when the conductor was busy playing the cello as only he can play.

That Rostropovich has become a conductor is good news. The cello concert repertoire is in-

sufficient to satisfy this w-fully musical man's endowments of musicality and artistry.

Indeed, Wallenstein, and—Toscanini. Welcome good luck to Rostropovich.

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

## FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1974

Page 7

## French Propose EEC Float Loan

SEELS, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ)—It is proposed today that the market float a loan of \$1.4 billion to help recycle funds to EEC countries with deficits in their pay-balances.

proposal was part of a joint package French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Foucault and the EEC Council Ministers in Brussels.

Initial outlines of his proposal were disclosed by French as well as other council ministers.

It points in his package in a concerted floating of all major currencies and more of the Eurocurrency market.

It suggested that the com-

mon loan be based on a unit made up of a basket of currencies. The French

British pound and the

mark would each ac-

count for 22.2 per cent of the

it officials explained.

It would account for 14.88

the Belgian-Luxembourg

and the smaller for 7.4 per

cent and the Danish krone for

cent and the Irish pound

per cent.

Fourcades suggested that

be placed directly with

officials instead of being

on the Euromarket.

proposal for a more

flexible currency float was

phrased and suggested a

type of mechanism to

achieve the

ultimate aim is to bring

major currencies gradually

into single joint floating

against the dollar, officials

the French indicated

its transitory period could

over two years.

## Also Seek Joint Move on Money

Currently, only currencies of the three Benelux countries, Denmark and West Germany are linked in a joint float. The French franc, the British and Irish pounds and the lira float independently.

A British spokesman said the suggestion on the float is not considered an urgent matter by Britain at this point. He said it would be studied. The British consider the loan of far greater importance, he said.

But a West German official said it could be taken for granted that not even a decision in

principle would be made by the ministers today.

After the meeting ended Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq told journalists the whole question would be referred back to the EEC's committee of monetary experts "doubtless for a decision at our next meeting."

The Germans said there are still a number of technical and legal problems linked to floating the loan.

The French propose the commission float the loan, with the bond being fully guaranteed by community members. The quota of each country's guarantee would be identical with that used in composing the new unit of account.

## U.K. Bank Warns of Problems In Recycling of Petrodollars

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England has joined a growing number of analysts who foresee problems in recycling revenues of the oil producers back to oil-importing countries.

In its latest quarterly bulletin, the central bank estimated that oil "producers" revenues had increased by about \$25 billion in the first seven months. To a large extent, oil payments were financed by medium-term Eurocurrency loans, which rose about \$21.5 billion in the period, with the industrial countries borrowing about \$15.5 billion.

The bank said that exclusive reliance on international banks to finance oil imports may not continue to be possible. "There is likely to be a growing need for alternative financial channels, to

supplement the banking system," the Bank of England said.

Statistics in the quarterly reports showed that Eurocurrency deposits in London increased about \$6 billion to \$102 billion in the six months ended June. There was a possibility, of course, that oil-producers' funds also entered via other countries.

In the six-month period, the oil producers increased their holdings in sterling, mostly Treasury bills, by about \$260 million to nearly \$2.1 billion.

The central bank estimated that roughly one-eighth of the oil producers' revenues were being held in sterling and the rest mostly in either Eurodollars or domestic dollars.

## U.K. to Help Firm With a Cash Crisis

## After NatWest Rejects Grant of More Loans

LONDON, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Another major British exporter—Ferranti Ltd., an electronics firm—has run into a financial crisis requiring government support.

News of Ferranti's troubles came yesterday as ministers were studying an urgent appeal from Rolls Royce for more development cash for its aviation engine.

The government announced today it has stepped in to support Ferranti, a supplier of key defense equipment, after the company's bankers said they could not continue an \$18 million loan without further security.

There has been no suggestion of nationalizing the privately owned group. But government sources said it could not be ruled out.

Ferranti, with 16,000 workers at 16 factories, is one of the most important military contractors in Europe. It supplies secret electronic equipment for the European multi-role combat plane (MRCA) and the sophisticated Anglo-French Jaguar fighter.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the state-owned Rolls Royce company yesterday told on the government to "give the go ahead" for production of the updated Dash-224 version of its RB-211 jet engine.

Sir Kenneth Keith criticized the government's attitude toward the new engine, designed for more powerful versions of the Lockheed TriStar—already powered by RB-211s—and future Boeing jumbo jets, and said this was making it more difficult to get orders.

Sir Kenneth is due to fly to America on Wednesday to try to persuade Lockheed and Boeing not to desert the project. Boeing said last week it had shelved plans to use the Dash 224 in its jumbo jets because the British government had given no commitment to fund the engine's production.

The Department of Industry has denied that production was being held up by lack of government support. But the department added that financial support would be given only when orders for the engine were secured.

The sequence of events leading to the crisis at Ferranti are not known, AP-Dow Jones reports. It is unclear if National Westminster Bank warned Ferranti about its short-term debts, or issued an ultimatum. Weekend press reports suggested NatWest could not continue an \$18-million overdraft facility without additional security. But today there was speculation that NatWest had warned Ferranti that its debt position was getting out of hand, and Ferranti took its problems to the government.

The IMF began its annual report, published yesterday, with these words:

"At mid-1974 the world economy was in the throes of a virulent and widespread inflation, a deceleration of economic growth in reaction to the preceding high rate of expansion, and a massive disequilibrium in international payments. This situation constituted perhaps the most complex and serious set of economic problems to confront national government and the international community since the end of World War II."

Citing an emerging "deeply embedded inflationary psychology," the report emphasized, "the need for countries—especially the largest ones—to pursue a strategy to curb inflation before it leads to serious and prolonged damage to the world economy."

As for the strategy, the IMF used unusually blunt language:

"In setting their target rates for aggregate demand expansion, it will be necessary for countries to shape decisions in this area on the conservative side as part of the anti-inflation effort. In this context, growth rates somewhat lower than those aimed for in the past might have to be accepted. Similarly, unemployment might have to be somewhat higher—as it recently has been in most industrial countries—in relation to traditional targets."

The report said that this type of policy would have to be pursued for "an indefinite period."

The report warned, however, against going too far—that is, running such a tight budget and monetary policy as to bring about a big slump in production and employment. It said the explosion of world oil prices had presented a "unique and difficult situation" and added:

"Inflation is a worldwide problem that must be dealt with before it gets further out of hand."

In a long description of the inflation, the fund said, "Both its overall scale and the nature

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Firms Vie for Thermal Power

The rivalry for control of Thermal Power Co. of California has heated up with Union Oil Co. now offering to pay \$14 a share for any and all shares up to \$40,000—or 51 per cent. Meanwhile, Thermal and Natomas have signed a formal agreement to merge, pending approval by Thermal shareholders and the necessary regulatory agencies. A third bidder for the company is Aquitaine Exploration Ltd. of Canada, a subsidiary of the French oil company. Aquitaine's bid, offering to pay \$13 a share, expired Monday. Natomas' bid guarantees Thermal shareholders \$14 a share through an exchange of stock. Thermal's principal asset is a 25 per cent interest in the Geysers Geothermal Steam Project in California. Union Oil, operator of the project, owns a 50 per cent interest. The steam produced in the operation is sold to a local utility. The Union Oil bid

semi-official daily Al Ittihad says the new agreement gives Abu Dhabi 60 per cent as of last Jan. 1. The paper says Abu Dhabi will pay for the additional shares according to the net book value.

## Growth of Euromarket Predicted

Franz Ulrich, president of the management board of Deutsche Bank, predicts continuing solid growth for the Euromarkets, though at a slower pace than in the past and on the basis of "more quality." He rules out any erosion of the market even if the bulk of Mid-East oil money should bypass Europe in favor of the United States and notes that a portion of oil dollars invested in the United States ultimately would benefit the Euromarkets.

## French-Italian Joint Engine Venture

Savien, the trucking subsidiary of Renault, Alfa-Romeo and Fiat have formed St. Franco-Italienne de Moteurs (SOFTIM) to jointly produce and market diesel engines. Last May, the three companies agreed to jointly study, develop, produce and market diesel engines for light industrial vehicles. SOFTIM will operate a plant at Foggia, in Italy, which will produce three, four and six-cylinder engines of 60 to 100 horsepower, beginning late in 1976. It will employ about 1,000 persons. Capital spending, which will be equally shared among the three firms, is estimated at 100 billion lire (about \$150 million). The plant's full capacity will be 800 to 1,000 engines daily, most of which will be exported.

## Abu Dhabi Gets Control of ADMA

Abu Dhabi has signed a 60-40 participation agreement with Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Group (ADMA) which is jointly owned by British Petroleum, Cie. Francaise des Petroles and a Japanese consortium. The Abu Dhabi government has owned 25 per cent of ADMA under the terms of a participation accord reached two years ago but never ratified. The government has since been insisting on an immediate 60 per cent controlling interest. ADMA, an offshore operation, produces crude Anglo-French Jaguar fighter.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the state-owned Rolls Royce company yesterday told on the government to "give the go ahead" for production of the updated Dash 224 version of its RB-211 jet engine.

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In a long description of the inflation, the fund said, "Both its overall scale and the nature

## Saudis Raise Price of Oil, Aramco Says

## Despite Informal Pact Firm Thought Existed

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)—Saudi Arabia, long believed to be the chief proponent of reducing petroleum prices, has increased the price it charges Western oil companies for its so-called buyback oil.

Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), the big U.S.-Saudi Arabian oil consortium, confirmed that the buyback price for Saudi government oil will be higher than had been expected.

From Vienna, sources with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) reported that Saudi Arabia told OPEC at last week's meeting of the group that the buyback prices were set at \$4.854 per cent of posted petroleum prices for the third quarter instead of the 9.5 per cent generally believed.

In New York, a spokesman for Aramco said the Saudi government had informed it that "the 9.5 per cent as reported from Vienna is not inconsistent with the level that is expected."

The four companies which now own 40 per cent of Aramco against the Saudi government's 60 per cent are Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard of California.

The companies believed they had an informal agreement with Saudi Arabia that the buyback price for government oil would be around \$1.05 a barrel—about 23 cents a barrel more than the companies thought they would be paying for the Saudi oil.

The new buyback price established by Saudi Arabia for the government oil would be around \$1.05 a barrel—about 23 cents a barrel more than the companies thought they would be paying for the Saudi oil.

At the Vienna meeting last week, the other members of OPEC set a 3.5 per cent increase in the price of oil accruing to the governments; equivalent to a rise of 33 cents a barrel.

## Take-Over Is Set

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told other ministers at last week's OPEC conference that Aramco would be 100 per cent nationalized by the end of next month.

Saudi Arabia would then have to set a single buyback price for its crude and this would largely determine the world market value, OPEC experts noted.

Informed sources here said Sheikh Yamani was resisting demands from Aramco's four U.S. shareholders that they be given a special preferential buyback price.

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JULY 150

YORK, Sept. 16.—Cash primary markets as registered in New York were:

Mon. Year ago

1. B. .... 1.02 1.34%

2. B. .... .64 .78

3. B. .... 14.40 13.40

4. B. .... 180.00 132.00

5. B. .... 124.12 114.15

6. B. .... 2.45 1.65

7. B. .... 8.55-8.7 6.0-6.1

8. B. .... 4.04% 2.41%

9. B. .... 5.6-6.0 2.0-2.1

10. B. .... 38.00 2.00

11. B. .... 1171.00 816.00

12. B. .... 853.00

NEW YORK FUTURES  
Sept. 16, 1974

3 SUGAR No. 11

4 COFFEE No. 1

5 COTTON No. 2

6 SILVER

7 GOLD

8 POTATOES

9 COCOA

10 COFFEE

11 COTTON

12 SUGAR

13 COFFEE

14 COFFEE

15 COFFEE

16 COFFEE

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## Art Buckwald

## The Devil, You Say

WASHINGTON.—When President Ford pardoned Richard Nixon, he said in his speech, "I do believe the buck stops here and that I cannot rely on public opinion polls to tell me what is right. I do believe that right makes might, and that if I am wrong 10 angels are swearing I was right would make no difference..."

Gabriel came on the Cloud Nine drill field, blew his horn, and all the angels lined up in close-order formation at attention. "All right," he barked, "I want 10 volunteers front and center."

No one moved.

"Aw, c'mon guys. This is a very important mission. It's going to bring you down to earth."

Still no one stepped forward.

Gabriel was becoming angry. "If no one volunteers, I'm going to pick 10 of you willy-nilly from the group."

"What do we have to do?" one of the angels in the back row asked.

"I want 10 angels to go down to Washington, D.C."

Discovery Reported  
In Ecuador History

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16 (UPI).—Archaeological diggings in Ecuador have revealed a new chapter in the prehistory of that country and of South America, according to a University of Illinois archaeologist.

Prof. Donald Lathrap, who has just returned from Ecuador, said that he found that prehistoric Indians who had been believed to be fishermen and shellfish collectors were in fact settled farmers making pottery and living in communities of more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The studies involve the Valdivia Indians, who lived in the Ecuador lowlands 4,000 years ago. The significance of these Indians on cultural development in the Western Hemisphere has gone unrecognized, Prof. Lathrap said.



Buckwald

"You must be crazy, Gabriel. An angel can get killed there."

"I know it's dangerous. That's why we're offering everyone hazard pay. But this is a very important job, and the future of the United States of America depends on it."

"What's the mission?" an angel asked.

"We want 10 of you to go to the White House and swear that Jerry Ford did the right thing when he pardoned former President Nixon," Gabriel replied.

"Are you out of your blimmin' mind?" an angel cried. "Why would we want to swear to something like that?"

Gabriel said, "Mr. Ford needs all the support he can get. This pardon thing has him in a fix. If I could get 10 angels to support him it might turn the country around."

An angel said, "Anyone that gets involved in that can of beans has to be bonkers."

Gabriel protested, "But we have to show mercy. That's our job. Surely out of the many thousands of you up here, there are 10 angels willing to swear that Jerry Ford's decision was the right one."

Someone said, "Gabriel, there's a long-distance call for you."

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"I'll do it," a deep voice said on the phone.

Gabriel went white. "I'm sorry, Lucifer. I don't think you'd be right for this mission. But I appreciate your volunteering."

"I know more about this thing than anyone else," Lucifer said.

"We're well aware of that. But there is a certain credibility problem. There are some people who think the Watergate thing was your idea."

"You're always putting us down, Gabriel. You said you wanted 10 angels to swear Mr. Ford was right. Well, I'm offering my services—and I don't even want hazard pay."

"I'm sorry, Lucifer. The boss wants you to keep away from Mr. Ford. Even since you erased the 18 1/2 minutes of tape, he thinks it best that you stay out of the White House."

Lucifer said in disgust, "Boy, you make one mistake around here and no one lets you forget it."

## MESSAGES, SEPT. 17

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